

BENNINGTON EVENING BANNER

TWELFTH YEAR NO. 3446

BENNINGTON, VT., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1915

PRICE ONE CENT

To Freeze or Not To Freeze, That Is the Question; Whether 'Tis Nobler To Suffer the Chills and Arrows of April or Buy Another Ton of Coal

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Why not give that boy a healthy vacation and independent living? Here is your opportunity. Within two miles of West Union about 100 acres of land, well adapted for orchard. No buildings. Price \$3,000. Address Box 47, Bennington, Vt.

FOR SALE—White Wyandotte eggs for hatching. \$1 per setting. 15 eggs. 10000. R. L. Hurlbush.

FOR SALE—Two high grade Chester cows to farrow in April and May by a pair. Chester cow, \$30 each. Also young pigs. R. K. Wilcox, North Ferris, Vt.

FOR SALE—A. C. La Mar has made some changes in his business plan, therefore he will offer for sale his new bungalow and house on northeast corner of lot. Unless sold quick by auction and other house will again be for rent.

FOR SALE—Building lot west of my residence, 80 ft. front x 108 ft. depth. Mrs. E. Hart.

FOR SALE—Ten bushels of yellow eight rowed corn. Inquire of J. M. Barber, Greenfield St., North Bennington.

FOR SALE—Fifty horses. We just arrived with 50 good horses. We have 10 pair 2800 to 3000 several pair 2500 to 2700, and all kinds of single breeds. A few good second. We have a good 10 days and you can find just what you want here. All horses warranted as represented. Guilford & Wood Horse Co., P. J. Wood, Prop., Shelburne Falls, Mass.

FOR SALE—Horses. Having finished my logging operation, I have all my teams for sale at bargain prices. 1 good work horse, and true. Will do double or single to suit customers. Also two brood mares, pair of 3-year-olds that are beautiful. If you want horses come and see them or telephone 18-21. Dexter M. Gleason, Woodford.

FOR SALE—Two show cases, six and eight feet in length. Also one feather bed, one doll house. Inquire of Mrs. E. S. Sumner, 314 Main St.

FOR SALE—Starts business of your own. Baker's outfit contains one No. 4 portable oven, will hold 50 cakes of bread. 1 doughnut store, 1 mixing table, 1 mangle, 1 set of scales, 3 bread crakers, 1 desk and case combined, 17 cases of bread, 1 set of scales, 1 set of scales, and also a good baker's wagon in good condition. Will sell cheap if sold at once. Fred Williams, 31 Division Place, Bennington, Vt.

FOR SALE—This personal real estate, including house, a small building, and a land on Bradford St., extension, of the late Lora Langdon. Inquire of Richard F. Hurlbush, 217 Main St.

FOR SALE—Kent strain of White Leghorn eggs for setting. 15 for \$1.00. Choice pens, mated to unrelated males. J. H. Livingston, 211 Main St., Bennington.

FOR SALE—Single comb Buff Leghorn eggs for setting. 15 for \$1.00. Choice pens, mated to unrelated males. J. H. Livingston, 211 Main St., Bennington.

FOR SALE—Single comb Buff Leghorn eggs for setting. 15 for \$1.00. Choice pens, mated to unrelated males. J. H. Livingston, 211 Main St., Bennington.

FOR SALE—Single comb Buff Leghorn eggs for setting. 15 for \$1.00. Choice pens, mated to unrelated males. J. H. Livingston, 211 Main St., Bennington.

FOR SALE—Single comb Buff Leghorn eggs for setting. 15 for \$1.00. Choice pens, mated to unrelated males. J. H. Livingston, 211 Main St., Bennington.

FOR SALE—Single comb Buff Leghorn eggs for setting. 15 for \$1.00. Choice pens, mated to unrelated males. J. H. Livingston, 211 Main St., Bennington.

FOR SALE—Single comb Buff Leghorn eggs for setting. 15 for \$1.00. Choice pens, mated to unrelated males. J. H. Livingston, 211 Main St., Bennington.

FOR SALE—Single comb Buff Leghorn eggs for setting. 15 for \$1.00. Choice pens, mated to unrelated males. J. H. Livingston, 211 Main St., Bennington.

FOR SALE—Single comb Buff Leghorn eggs for setting. 15 for \$1.00. Choice pens, mated to unrelated males. J. H. Livingston, 211 Main St., Bennington.

FOR SALE—Single comb Buff Leghorn eggs for setting. 15 for \$1.00. Choice pens, mated to unrelated males. J. H. Livingston, 211 Main St., Bennington.

FOR SALE—Single comb Buff Leghorn eggs for setting. 15 for \$1.00. Choice pens, mated to unrelated males. J. H. Livingston, 211 Main St., Bennington.

FOR SALE—Single comb Buff Leghorn eggs for setting. 15 for \$1.00. Choice pens, mated to unrelated males. J. H. Livingston, 211 Main St., Bennington.

FOR SALE—Single comb Buff Leghorn eggs for setting. 15 for \$1.00. Choice pens, mated to unrelated males. J. H. Livingston, 211 Main St., Bennington.

FOR SALE—Single comb Buff Leghorn eggs for setting. 15 for \$1.00. Choice pens, mated to unrelated males. J. H. Livingston, 211 Main St., Bennington.

FOR SALE—Single comb Buff Leghorn eggs for setting. 15 for \$1.00. Choice pens, mated to unrelated males. J. H. Livingston, 211 Main St., Bennington.

FOR SALE—Single comb Buff Leghorn eggs for setting. 15 for \$1.00. Choice pens, mated to unrelated males. J. H. Livingston, 211 Main St., Bennington.

FOR SALE—Single comb Buff Leghorn eggs for setting. 15 for \$1.00. Choice pens, mated to unrelated males. J. H. Livingston, 211 Main St., Bennington.

FOR SALE—Single comb Buff Leghorn eggs for setting. 15 for \$1.00. Choice pens, mated to unrelated males. J. H. Livingston, 211 Main St., Bennington.

FOR SALE—Single comb Buff Leghorn eggs for setting. 15 for \$1.00. Choice pens, mated to unrelated males. J. H. Livingston, 211 Main St., Bennington.

FOR SALE—Single comb Buff Leghorn eggs for setting. 15 for \$1.00. Choice pens, mated to unrelated males. J. H. Livingston, 211 Main St., Bennington.

FOR SALE—Single comb Buff Leghorn eggs for setting. 15 for \$1.00. Choice pens, mated to unrelated males. J. H. Livingston, 211 Main St., Bennington.

FOR SALE—Single comb Buff Leghorn eggs for setting. 15 for \$1.00. Choice pens, mated to unrelated males. J. H. Livingston, 211 Main St., Bennington.

NEW LAWS MADE BY LEGISLATURE AT PAST SESSION

State Library
Laws of Great Importance
IS RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT

Short Abstract of Some of the Measures Which Are of the Greatest Interest.

Law supplements furnished by the state will be sent out by the Banner probably within the next two weeks. They will give the new laws in full, but in the meantime the following abstracts will give a general idea of the more important acts though all the details are not covered.

A workman's compensation act was put on the statute books during the closing days of the session. The benefits granted under the bill are said to be milder than those provided for in most states which work under such a law, and the number of weeks of incapacity through accident for which compensation is to be paid is fewer than in most states. The maximum death settlement is \$3,500 and the maximum total disability payment is \$4,000. The house modified considerably the bill as it came from the senate, but as a sort of payment for this action it struck out the senate provision that the employee should share with the employer the cost of insurance which is necessary under the act. The act is in a degree elective, but if an employer will not elect, even after the employee has requested that he do so, then the employer is deprived of his common law defenses of contributory negligence and assumption of risk, so that the employer can easily be forced to accept the law. On the other hand, if the employer refuses to elect when the employee does, the employee must proceed under the common law. To administer the act a commission of three, to be known as the industrial board and to be appointed by the governor, is created whose duties it shall be to adjust settlements when employer and employee cannot agree. In order to make settlements easier definite amounts are set forth as compensation for certain stated injuries, such as the loss of a thumb, a foot, an eye, etc. The law does not apply to those employing 10 or fewer employees, does not apply to state employees, nor to town or city employees.

The first relates to elementary schools. It creates a new board of education of five members, to be appointed by the governor, who in turn will appoint a commissioner of education. A uniform course of study is to be provided and the schools are to be supervised by superintendents appointed by the central authority, and these superintendents will be watched over by a limited number of supervisors. Cities and incorporated districts with 25 or more schools may select their own superintendents and pay them in addition to the state pay.

The school unions are not confined to town lines, but to groups of schools, and a union may be composed of schools in two or more towns. The school age is raised to six years and the school year is increased from 30 to 34 weeks. A minimum wage of \$3 a week for teachers in strictly rural schools is provided with additional pay from the state of \$3, \$4, or \$5 according to the teacher's qualifications.

The state also pays for transportation over one and one-half miles in towns having a grand list of not over \$5,000, and aid is given other towns in accordance with the ratio their grand list bears to \$5,000. Another provision is that pupils can go directly from the elementary schools into the high schools without taking examinations.

The cost under this bill in round numbers will be \$439,000, or some \$300,000 below what would have been necessary had the commission's bill been adopted. The increase over the cost in 1914 is \$57,000, to be met by increasing the state school tax from eight to 10 cents. This \$57,000 increase is to go into an equalizing fund to help those towns to which the law might prove a financial burden.

The second substitute education bill relates to the establishing of senior and junior high schools. The commission bill would have obliged towns to maintain either a junior high school with four years or a senior high school of two years, and would have compelled vocational education, while the substitute measure makes it optional. It provides for an appropriation of \$5,000 to help those towns which may elect to work under its terms.

The house refused to pass the Eaton eugenic marriage bill and then turned around and passed a law relating to venereal diseases which was even more sweeping in its application. This law provides that when a person, knowing himself to be infected with such a disease, marries he shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned in the house of correction for not more than two years, while a similar fine and one year imprisonment is provided for a man who has sexual intercourse while so infected. Doctors treating cases are to report them to the state board of health, under a fine of \$200 for failure to report, and the state board shall make and enforce the quarantine rules necessary to protect the public. Names of persons under quarantine are not to be disclosed except when necessary for court action.

Appropriations were kept down enough so that a State tax of five cents on the dollar was required to meet the deficit. Two years ago a tax of ten cents was necessary and it is probable that the five cent tax levied this year will leave a considerable deficit. In addition to the five cent state tax there will be the two cents annually added to the state school tax so that there is really only one cent reduction from two years ago.

A State budget is created, to be enforced by a committee of State officers. This may work changes by introducing more system in State fiscal matters. The committee will have power to inspect the finances of all State departments and institutions, to draw up all appropriation bills, and to see that the institutions live within their appropriations.

A direct primary law was put upon

the books in spite of some reactionary sentiment. A referendum was necessary to save the measure. The result of the referendum next March is probably assured as the state has once voted strongly in favor of direct nominations. The law is adopted by the people will abolish party caucuses and provide nomination directly in primary elections. It is an "open" primary, that is, it does not require a man to declare his party affiliations when receiving his nominating ballot. He must, however, confine his votes to one party column at the primaries.

Statewide prohibition was enacted, subject to popular approval, at the polls at next March meetings. The passage of the Perry bill was in response to a strong sentiment, the force of which was evident at the opening of the session. The law is like the present law with the local option and license features left out. The question before the voters next March will be: "Shall the prohibition law become effective on May 1, 1916, or in May 1, 1927?"

The somewhat radical changes in court procedure recommended by Justice G. M. Powers and Judges H. B. Howe and F. L. Fish were substantially enacted into law; they are designed to expedite court business and remove unnecessary technicalities. The law requires the supreme court on appeals to give a decision within one year. A municipal court law was passed, which will make the municipal courts really work. There can be no appeal on cases involving \$200 or less and the territorial jurisdiction of the court is extended and provision is made for a jury, when called for. The friends of the bill say that it will reduce appeals and reduce court costs. Others say that the new law will prove a lemon, and will add great expense.

The Legislature early in the session changed the terms of office of the supreme court and superior judges so that the terms were consistent with other changes incident to the constitutional amendments that set forward other terms of office two months. The personnel of the courts was also changed, so that the courts stand the same as if Governor Fletcher had not exercised his powers of appointment.

The Legislature met the need for some action for the care of feeble-minded persons by appropriating the sum of \$15,000 for the construction of a home. Those states in whose institutions Vermont has been caring for her mental defectives had informed the state that these unfortunate must be removed and cared for in Vermont.

The law relating to medical inspection in schools had been optional with the school authorities even if the town or city voted for such inspection, but under a bill passed at this session if a town or city vote for medical inspection it is no longer optional with the authorities, but must be introduced in the schools.

The statute of Ira Allen will be placed on the portico of the capitol facing the statue of Ethan Allen. Money was appropriated to erect a marker on the grave of Rufus E. Percy, the Highgate boy who was killed during the occupation of the Mexican seaport of Vera Cruz by forces from the United States battle ships, April 22, 1914. The sum of \$2,000 was appropriated for the restoration of the "Old Constitution House" at Windsor.

A measure which it is hoped will have a beneficial effect on the finances of cities was passed providing that in order to create an indebtedness exceeding 10 per cent of the grand list 25 per cent of the voters of a town must vote to do so. This aims to correct the evil created when a large indebtedness can be voted by a mere handful of men.

The demand for offsets resulted in a small offset being enacted. Fifty per cent offset for debts owing up to \$2,000 was granted. Present exemption on five per cent loans made by individuals is retained. Book accounts are also exempted.

Among some of the other important general laws are: The providing of machinery for the election of United States senators by popular vote; congressmen are to be elected by plurality instead of majority; a text book on Vermont industries and resources will be introduced in the schools; stringent regulations are provided for the control of the sale of opium, morphine, and other narcotic drugs; provision for the organization of co-operative fire insurance corporations; added protection to creamery patrons; more automobile regulations; uniform bills of lading; tax commissioner on request to appoint special deputies to assist listers in the preparation of the grand list; chairs to be provided for female employees; sanitary regulation of barber shops; uniform apple grading law; added appropriation to the department of agriculture for the establishing of a bureau of farm labor and a bureau of markets; improving the automobile registration laws; regular state highway appropriation; added money to the Randolph agricultural school for the construction of a dormitory; founding of the T. N. Vail school of agriculture at Lyndon; refusal on three successive

times to pass a bill requiring lights on vehicles other than automobiles; providing for another revision of the statutes in charge of one commissioner to be selected by the supreme court.

the books in spite of some reactionary sentiment. A referendum was necessary to save the measure. The result of the referendum next March is probably assured as the state has once voted strongly in favor of direct nominations. The law is adopted by the people will abolish party caucuses and provide nomination directly in primary elections. It is an "open" primary, that is, it does not require a man to declare his party affiliations when receiving his nominating ballot. He must, however, confine his votes to one party column at the primaries.

Statewide prohibition was enacted, subject to popular approval, at the polls at next March meetings. The passage of the Perry bill was in response to a strong sentiment, the force of which was evident at the opening of the session. The law is like the present law with the local option and license features left out. The question before the voters next March will be: "Shall the prohibition law become effective on May 1, 1916, or in May 1, 1927?"

The somewhat radical changes in court procedure recommended by Justice G. M. Powers and Judges H. B. Howe and F. L. Fish were substantially enacted into law; they are designed to expedite court business and remove unnecessary technicalities. The law requires the supreme court on appeals to give a decision within one year. A municipal court law was passed, which will make the municipal courts really work. There can be no appeal on cases involving \$200 or less and the territorial jurisdiction of the court is extended and provision is made for a jury, when called for. The friends of the bill say that it will reduce appeals and reduce court costs. Others say that the new law will prove a lemon, and will add great expense.

The Legislature early in the session changed the terms of office of the supreme court and superior judges so that the terms were consistent with other changes incident to the constitutional amendments that set forward other terms of office two months. The personnel of the courts was also changed, so that the courts stand the same as if Governor Fletcher had not exercised his powers of appointment.

The Legislature met the need for some action for the care of feeble-minded persons by appropriating the sum of \$15,000 for the construction of a home. Those states in whose institutions Vermont has been caring for her mental defectives had informed the state that these unfortunate must be removed and cared for in Vermont.

The law relating to medical inspection in schools had been optional with the school authorities even if the town or city voted for such inspection, but under a bill passed at this session if a town or city vote for medical inspection it is no longer optional with the authorities, but must be introduced in the schools.

The statute of Ira Allen will be placed on the portico of the capitol facing the statue of Ethan Allen. Money was appropriated to erect a marker on the grave of Rufus E. Percy, the Highgate boy who was killed during the occupation of the Mexican seaport of Vera Cruz by forces from the United States battle ships, April 22, 1914. The sum of \$2,000 was appropriated for the restoration of the "Old Constitution House" at Windsor.

A measure which it is hoped will have a beneficial effect on the finances of cities was passed providing that in order to create an indebtedness exceeding 10 per cent of the grand list 25 per cent of the voters of a town must vote to do so. This aims to correct the evil created when a large indebtedness can be voted by a mere handful of men.

The demand for offsets resulted in a small offset being enacted. Fifty per cent offset for debts owing up to \$2,000 was granted. Present exemption on five per cent loans made by individuals is retained. Book accounts are also exempted.

Among some of the other important general laws are: The providing of machinery for the election of United States senators by popular vote; congressmen are to be elected by plurality instead of majority; a text book on Vermont industries and resources will be introduced in the schools; stringent regulations are provided for the control of the sale of opium, morphine, and other narcotic drugs; provision for the organization of co-operative fire insurance corporations; added protection to creamery patrons; more automobile regulations; uniform bills of lading; tax commissioner on request to appoint special deputies to assist listers in the preparation of the grand list; chairs to be provided for female employees; sanitary regulation of barber shops; uniform apple grading law; added appropriation to the department of agriculture for the establishing of a bureau of farm labor and a bureau of markets; improving the automobile registration laws; regular state highway appropriation; added money to the Randolph agricultural school for the construction of a dormitory; founding of the T. N. Vail school of agriculture at Lyndon; refusal on three successive

times to pass a bill requiring lights on vehicles other than automobiles; providing for another revision of the statutes in charge of one commissioner to be selected by the supreme court.

REPUBLICANS WIN CHICAGO FIGHT BY 130,000

Thompson's Plurality For Mayor Greatest In History of City

BIG VOTE CAST BY WOMEN

They Were Strong For Thompson But Their Votes Did Not Change the Result.

Chicago, April 6.—William Hale Thompson, Republican, was elected Mayor of Chicago today for a four-year term. He defeated Robert E. Sweitzer, Democrat, by a plurality of 130,000 if not more. This is the greatest plurality ever polled by a Mayor in Chicago, exceeding the record of 1895, when Mayor Harrison won by 79,243.

The Thompson avalanche swept into power the rest of the Republican ticket. Charles H. Sorel, Republican, was elected City Treasurer, and John Siman City Clerk; Hosea W. Wells, Judge of the Municipal Court. Most of the Aldermen elected, according to the latest indications, are Republicans.

The women voted for the first time today at a Mayoral election, and they turned out to the polls in vast numbers. At a late hour tonight campaign managers said that the women's votes were divided between the candidates in about the same proportion as the men's, and that the result would have been the same if the female voters stayed away from the polls.

The women voted for the first time today at a Mayoral election, and they turned out to the polls in vast numbers. At a late hour tonight campaign managers said that the women's votes were divided between the candidates in about the same proportion as the men's, and that the result would have been the same if the female voters stayed away from the polls.

The women voted for the first time today at a Mayoral election, and they turned out to the polls in vast numbers. At a late hour tonight campaign managers said that the women's votes were divided between the candidates in about the same proportion as the men's, and that the result would have been the same if the female voters stayed away from the polls.

The women voted for the first time today at a Mayoral election, and they turned out to the polls in vast numbers. At a late hour tonight campaign managers said that the women's votes were divided between the candidates in about the same proportion as the men's, and that the result would have been the same if the female voters stayed away from the polls.

The women voted for the first time today at a Mayoral election, and they turned out to the polls in vast numbers. At a late hour tonight campaign managers said that the women's votes were divided between the candidates in about the same proportion as the men's, and that the result would have been the same if the female voters stayed away from the polls.

The women voted for the first time today at a Mayoral election, and they turned out to the polls in vast numbers. At a late hour tonight campaign managers said that the women's votes were divided between the candidates in about the same proportion as the men's, and that the result would have been the same if the female voters stayed away from the polls.

The women voted for the first time today at a Mayoral election, and they turned out to the polls in vast numbers. At a late hour tonight campaign managers said that the women's votes were divided between the candidates in about the same proportion as the men's, and that the result would have been the same if the female voters stayed away from the polls.

The women voted for the first time today at a Mayoral election, and they turned out to the polls in vast numbers. At a late hour tonight campaign managers said that the women's votes were divided between the candidates in about the same proportion as the men's, and that the result would have been the same if the female voters stayed away from the polls.

The women voted for the first time today at a Mayoral election, and they turned out to the polls in vast numbers. At a late hour tonight campaign managers said that the women's votes were divided between the candidates in about the same proportion as the men's, and that the result would have been the same if the female voters stayed away from the polls.

The women voted for the first time today at a Mayoral election, and they turned out to the polls in vast numbers. At a late hour tonight campaign managers said that the women's votes were divided between the candidates in about the same proportion as the men's, and that the result would have been the same if the female voters stayed away from the polls.

The women voted for the first time today at a Mayoral election, and they turned out to the polls in vast numbers. At a late hour tonight campaign managers said that the women's votes were divided between the candidates in about the same proportion as the men's, and that the result would have been the same if the female voters stayed away from the polls.

The women voted for the first time today at a Mayoral election, and they turned out to the polls in vast numbers. At a late hour tonight campaign managers said that the women's votes were divided between the candidates in about the same proportion as the men's, and that the result would have been the same if the female voters stayed away from the polls.

The women voted for the first time today at a Mayoral election, and they turned out to the polls in vast numbers. At a late hour tonight campaign managers said that the women's votes were divided between the candidates in about the same proportion as the men's, and that the result would have been the same if the female voters stayed away from the polls.

The women voted for the first time today at a Mayoral election, and they turned out to the polls in vast numbers. At a late hour tonight campaign managers said that the women's votes were divided between the candidates in about the same proportion as the men's, and that the result would have been the same if the female voters stayed away from the polls.

The women voted for the first time today at a Mayoral election, and they turned out to the polls in vast numbers. At a late hour tonight campaign managers said that the women's votes were divided between the candidates in about the same proportion as the men's, and that the result would have been the same if the female voters stayed away from the polls.

The women voted for the first time today at a Mayoral election, and they turned out to the polls in vast numbers. At a late hour tonight campaign managers said that the women's votes were divided between the candidates in about the same proportion as the men's, and that the result would have been the same if the female voters stayed away from the polls.

The women voted for the first time today at a Mayoral election, and they turned out to the polls in vast numbers. At a late hour tonight campaign managers said that the women's votes were divided between the candidates in about the same proportion as the men's, and that the result would have been the same if the female voters stayed away from the polls.

The women voted for the first time today at a Mayoral election, and they turned out to the polls in vast numbers. At a late hour tonight campaign managers said that the women's votes were divided between the candidates in about the same proportion as the men's, and that the result would have been the same if the female voters stayed away from the polls.

The women voted for the first time today at a Mayoral election, and they turned out to the polls in vast numbers. At a late hour tonight campaign managers said that the women's votes were divided between the candidates in about the same proportion as the men's, and that the result would have been the same if the female voters stayed away from the polls.

The women voted for the first time today at a Mayoral election, and they turned out to the polls in vast numbers. At a late hour tonight campaign managers said that the women's votes were divided between the candidates in about the same proportion as the men's, and that the result would have been the same if the female voters stayed away from the polls.

The women voted for the first time today at a Mayoral election, and they turned out to the polls in vast numbers. At a late hour tonight campaign managers said that the women's votes were divided between the candidates in about the same proportion as the men's, and that the result would have been the same if the female voters stayed away from the polls.

The women voted for the first time today at a Mayoral election, and they turned out to the polls in vast numbers. At a late hour tonight campaign managers said that the women's votes were divided between the candidates in about the same proportion as the men's, and that the result would have been the same if the female voters stayed away from the polls.

LACK OF DYESTUFF FOR TEXTILES IS SERIOUS

May Throw 400,000 Workers From Their Positions

APPEAL MADE TO GOVERNMENT

German Ambassador Says Embargo On Arms Would Bring Great Britain to Terms.

Washington, April 6.—Representatives of American textile manufacturers and importers of dyestuffs informed the Government today that unless some means were found to import dyestuffs from Germany, 400,000 workmen in this country would be thrown out of work in sixty days and possibly in thirty days. The seriousness of the situation was appreciated by the Government, but there does not appear to be any prospect that the importation of dyestuffs will be resumed while the European war lasts.

When the textile representatives called at the German Embassy after their conferences with Government officials the Ambassador Count von Bernstorff suggested that there would be no further trouble about dyestuffs shipments if they could get the United States to threaten an embargo on exports of war supplies to Great Britain unless interference with trade between America and Germany in foodstuffs, cotton and other non-military goods ceased.

The ambassador reiterated the recent declaration of the Berlin Foreign Office of Germany's willingness to discontinue the sinking without notice by submarines of British merchantmen if Great Britain would stop molesting noncontraband cargoes consigned to German civilians.

Whether the much-wanted dyestuffs could be obtained, the Ambassador insisted, depended entirely upon whether the American government made such vigorous protests to Great Britain that she would yield. England, he said, would soon stop interfering with legitimate commerce if the prospect of guns and ammunition from the United States being cut off were placed before the Allies.

Whether the much-wanted dyestuffs could be obtained, the Ambassador insisted, depended entirely upon whether the American government made such vigorous protests to Great Britain that she would yield. England, he said, would soon stop interfering with legitimate commerce if the prospect of guns and ammunition from the United States being cut off were placed before the Allies.

Whether the much-wanted dyestuffs could be obtained, the Ambassador insisted, depended entirely upon whether the American government made such vigorous protests to Great Britain that she would yield. England, he said, would soon stop interfering with legitimate commerce if the prospect of guns and ammunition from the United States being cut off were placed before the Allies.

Whether the much-wanted dyestuffs could be obtained, the Ambassador insisted, depended entirely upon whether the American government made such vigorous protests to Great Britain that she would yield. England, he said, would soon stop interfering with legitimate commerce if the prospect of guns and ammunition from the United States being cut off were placed before the Allies.

Whether the much-wanted dyestuffs could be obtained, the Ambassador insisted, depended entirely upon whether the American government made such vigorous protests to Great Britain that she would yield. England, he said, would soon stop interfering with legitimate commerce if the prospect of guns and ammunition from the United States being cut off were placed before the Allies.

Whether the much-wanted dyestuffs could be obtained, the Ambassador insisted, depended entirely upon whether the American government made such vigorous protests to Great Britain that she would yield. England, he said, would soon stop interfering with legitimate commerce if the prospect of guns and ammunition from the United States being cut off were placed before the Allies.

Whether the much-wanted dyestuffs could be obtained, the Ambassador insisted, depended entirely upon whether the American government made such vigorous protests to Great Britain that she would yield. England, he said, would soon stop interfering with legitimate commerce if the prospect of guns and ammunition from the United States being cut off were placed before the Allies.

Whether the much-wanted dyestuffs could be obtained, the Ambassador insisted, depended entirely upon whether the American government made such vigorous protests to Great Britain that she would yield. England, he said, would soon stop interfering with legitimate commerce if the prospect of guns and ammunition from the United States being cut off were placed before the Allies.

Whether the much-wanted dyestuffs could be obtained, the Ambassador insisted, depended entirely upon whether the American government made such vigorous protests to Great Britain that she would yield. England, he said, would soon stop interfering with legitimate commerce if the prospect of guns and ammunition from the United States being cut off were placed before the Allies.

Whether the much-wanted dyestuffs could be obtained, the Ambassador insisted, depended entirely upon whether the American government made such vigorous protests to Great Britain that she would yield. England, he said, would soon stop interfering with legitimate commerce if the prospect of guns and ammunition from the United States being cut off were placed before the Allies.

Whether the much-wanted dyestuffs could be obtained, the Ambassador insisted, depended entirely upon whether the American government made such vigorous protests to Great Britain that she would yield. England, he said, would soon stop interfering with legitimate commerce if the prospect of guns and ammunition from the United States being cut off were placed before the Allies.

Whether the much-wanted dyestuffs could be obtained, the Ambassador insisted, depended entirely upon whether the American government made such vigorous protests to Great Britain that she would yield. England, he said, would soon stop interfering with legitimate commerce if the prospect of guns and ammunition from the United States being cut off were placed before the Allies.

Whether the much-wanted dyestuffs could be obtained, the Ambassador insisted, depended entirely upon whether the American government made such vigorous protests to Great Britain that she would yield. England, he said, would soon stop interfering with legitimate commerce if the prospect of guns and ammunition from the United States being cut off were placed before the Allies.

Whether the much-wanted dyestuffs could be obtained, the Ambassador insisted, depended entirely upon whether the American government made such vigorous protests to Great Britain that she would yield. England, he said, would soon stop interfering with legitimate commerce if the prospect of guns and ammunition from the United States being cut off were placed before the Allies.

Whether the much-wanted dyestuffs could be obtained, the Ambassador insisted, depended entirely upon whether the American government made such vigorous protests to Great Britain that she would yield. England, he said, would soon stop interfering with legitimate commerce if the prospect of guns and ammunition from the United States being cut off were placed before the Allies.

Whether the much-wanted dyestuffs could be obtained, the Ambassador insisted, depended entirely upon whether the American government made such vigorous protests to Great Britain that she would yield. England, he said, would soon stop interfering with legitimate commerce if the prospect of guns and ammunition from the United States being cut off were placed before the Allies.

Whether the much-wanted dyestuffs